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The China Mail.

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Barometer 29.91

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Humidity 78.

July 7, 1920, Temperature 60

No. 18,304

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

IRISH PEACE MOVES.

DE VALERA WILLING TO COME TO LONDON.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 6.

General Smuts had a conference with Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council, and Mr. Edward Shortt, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, in London this morning on the question of Irish peace. The papers state that Mr. De Valera is willing to attend a conference in London provided that there will be a neutral chairman, not Mr. Lloyd George.

GENERAL SMUTS' IMPRESSIONS.

LONDON, July 7.

At a dinner to the members of the imperial conference in London, General Smuts declared that he found the people of Ireland divided into two classes—namely those in jail and those of the run. (Laughter.) He found himself in the latter category. (Laughter.) Irishmen had to admit that he could do it just as well as they (Cheers.) He humorously related his unsuccessful pursuit by pressmen from Euston to Dublin and back and expressed the opinion that the Irish question was soluble—(loud cheers)—if there was a better atmosphere, if they were not actuated by ancient antipathy but more goodwill and determination to wipe out what really was a stain on the Empire. (Cheers.)

HOPEFUL OF SOLUTION.

Although not over sanguine he was hopeful for the sake of the Empire and Ireland and "this dear old country" that the question would be solved and the Empire freed from the imputation that in that ancient part of the United Kingdom there still existed violation of the fundamental principles on which the Empire rested. (Cheers.) He believed that the problem could be solved because he had seen it solved in his own country under circumstances not so bitter but nevertheless very difficult. The racial struggle went on in South Africa for a hundred years but finally in a spirit of large wisdom, of give and take, and forbearance the problem was solved and to-day South Africa was one of the happiest countries in the British Empire. (Cheers.)

CONSTANTINOPLE PLOT.

RUSSIAN TRADE DELEGATION IMPLICATED.

REVOLUTION PLANNED.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated that on June 29 the Commander-in-Chief at Constantinople had arrested 52 undesirable of whom 18 belonged to the Russian trade delegation. They were deported the same day. Sir John Harington's action was necessitated by the discovery of a plot to start a revolution in Constantinople beginning with his own assassination. He said that a note had been received from M. Krassin asking for an explanation, the reply to which was being considered. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth deprecated further discussion and promised to investigate.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET READY.

MALTA, July 6.

The continual movement of warships from Malta to the East is regarded as indicating that the situation in Constantinople is viewed with anxiety. Almost the whole of the Mediterranean Fleet is now concentrated at or within easy reach of Constantinople.

WAR CRIMINAL CASES.

TWO YEARS FOR CAPTAIN WHO SHOT PRISONERS.

LEIPZIG, July 6.

The first of the French war criminal cases has been concluded. General Stenger has been acquitted on a charge of ordering the shooting of prisoners taken in battle. Captain Crusius charged with shooting prisoners was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years imprisonment and the loss of right to wear uniform.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS PLAY LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, July 6.

At Manchester the weather was dull but breezy. There were 14,000 spectators. The wicket was perfect. Lancashire made 92, a poor display against the bowling. Gregory took five wickets for 41 runs; and Hendry four for 30. The Australians made 194 for six. Barclay made 71, including ten fours, giving three chances. Cambridge beat Oxford by an innings and 24 runs.

PEACE FOR RAILWAYS.

NO DANGER OF A STRIKE IN AUGUST.

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Thomas speaking at the railwaymen's conference at Newcastle said that they wanted peace for the railway service. He saw no danger of a railway strike in August but the directors must meet the men in a fair spirit.

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED.

SIX KILLED AND 25 INJURED THROUGH FOUL PLAY.

BRUSSELS, July 6.

Six persons were killed and 25 injured through the derailing of the Amsterdam-Paris express between Tubize and Braine-l'Alleud. Inquiry indicates foul play as bolts were removed from the rails.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS SETTLED.

MINISTERS OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE SUSPENDED.

MADRID, July 6.

The ministerial crisis has been settled. The old cabinet remains except the ministers of finance and justice who have been suspended.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/7 3/8

To-day's opening rate 2/7 3/8

SPECIAL CABLE

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

A SINGAPORE PETITION.

"POSITION THOROUGHLY SOUND."

(China Mail Special.)

SINGAPORE, July 6.

The local manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine which has suspended payment states that a group of important local creditors is preparing petition to get a receiver appointed for the Singapore Branch. As far as this branch is concerned the position is thoroughly sound.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WELL DONE, THE GOVERNOR!

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Dear Mr. Editor,

I am surprised at the very few letters in your, and the other local newspapers in support of the right and proper stand, His Excellency the Governor, has taken in regard to the question of rents, leases, etc., so as to prevent any further exploitation of the residents by the local speculators and gamblers in house-property—such as the various Chinese syndicates etc. of recent origin—encouraged to the fullest extent by the Managing Directors of the Hongkong Land Investment Co., who are not, and never have been the Angels that the Acting Secretary of this Company tried to make out in a late issue of your newspaper.

Personally, I should have been surprised to see hundreds of letters in the press from foreign residents expressing gratitude to H.E. for the manly attitude he has adopted on this heart-burning, and very acute question, one that absorbs about one-third of the ordinary, foreign residents' salaries, and is a very vital item to every one, who is not his own landlord.

Some of our landlords—foreign and Chinese—erected properties 30 years ago, when everything (bricks, wood, lime, labour, etc.) was very cheap, and charged a fair rental. I have no doubt, to cover cost of land building, overhead charges, and depreciation so that those same houses if still owned by the original people would stand in their books as of no value—all being written off in the course of 30 years, and, I am quite safe in asserting that the rentals of such old tenements, of no book value, are now from two to three times as high, as that charged when they were built.

I have to thank H.E. very warmly as one resident, for the position he has taken up against the clique, that has ruled this Colony too long to the detriment of other residents, and, it is real good news to see the end of this combination in sight.

Now, if H.E. will only assist the general body of residents outside the inner circle to have a real vote in the election of members of the L. C. by extending the franchise instead of looking at the matter in a non-sympathetic way he will find many good men ready to do what they can for the Colony's best interests with no axes of their own to grind.

All the world, and all our Colonies are getting more freedom in many ways, and, I hope H.E. may see his way clear to help the residents of this little dot, to have similar privileges conferred upon them in a nice, broad-minded manner.

Yours etc.

"Residents."

Hongkong, July 6, 1921.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below were received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory.

3:30 p.m. yesterday.

Typhoon in about 112 deg. Long. 16. deg. Lat. N. moving W.N.W. 5:00 a.m. to-day.

Typhoon in about 110 deg. Long. 16. deg. Lat. N. moving West.

At noon to-day a warning was posted at the Harbour Office to the effect that a typhoon of intense force was approaching in a West-North-Westerly direction from Lat. 20° N. Long. 120° E.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The wedding of the Rev. E. W. L. Martin of St. John's Hall and Miss Kathleen Stewart of St. Paul's Hostel is announced to take place in St. John's Cathedral on Tuesday next, 12th inst., at 5 p.m.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921.

SIGN, PLEASE.

One used to hear that in the shops at Home, you know. We had thought something, frequently not the thing we want in for. The thought young lady wrapped it up, and scribbled on a piece of paper, and said to the affable person in the frock-coat, "Sign, please." And we paid with real money, gold or silver, and had no idea that there could really be a war like the one that came, and is still going on, and looks like going on for ever—for others cannot be considered cured until the scars are gone. However, all that is beside the mark, and "Sign, please" for Hongkong today means that petition to Parliament for what is called Constitutional Reform. That was a handy title at one time, and is not even now misdescriptive, but it has become, so to speak, shop-soiled. This is a petition for Fair Representation. It is a petition to make Hongkong safer for Democracy. It is a petition against Departmental Prussianism. It is a petition to release the Colony from archaic shackles, and bring us up to date. It is a petition for a necessary political Spring Cleaning. It is a petition to Right a Wrong. It is not a petition for a perfect Constitution—that is why so many of us have been lukewarm in our support

of the agitation that led up to it—but it is a petition to delete the more glaringly unconstitutional features of our so-called constitution. So, "Sign, please." It is well drawn up. It would have been difficult to make it shorter, impossible to put it more clearly. It is a reasonable request well reasoned and none need hesitate to associate his name with it. It tells the Members of Parliament, whose salient characteristic is ignorance of things outside England, a few impressive facts about Hongkong, and shows them that we are something more than a handful of white beachcombers living on a red dot on the map of China. Therefore, "Sign, please." Although we cannot endorse the claim that the Chamber of Commerce as a body is "entitled" to direct representation, and would rather see a more "whole-hog" reform as regards the franchise, we can agree that as things are, it is perhaps wiser to ask for progress one step at a time. The best part of the petition is that which shows how far we have been allowed, or rather forced, to lag behind other Crown Colonies—some of them of far less importance. The petition is actually asking for less than places like Bermuda, British Guiana, Honduras, Cyprus, Jamaica, and Malta already enjoy. That should wake the Members of Parliament up, and lead to enquiries by them as to what the Colonial Office has been up to. It is perhaps fortunate, though, we never expected to have to say so, that Winston Churchill is the man to heckle. Some of them will enjoy heckling him, so we have a more sporting chance even than usual. There is only this one way of getting a move on, when officialdom has made up its mind not to move, and that is to employ the moral force of public opinion at Home, and to bring its pressure to bear upon the bureaucrats who are glad to take our money, under pretence of serving us, but really loathe us and fear us. A re-

form quite as important as that now petitioned for will yet be demanded, that is the election of Crown Colony governors. The fact that this is not in the petition is, perhaps, another excellent reason why you should sign it. "Sign, please."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A clean bill of health was returned for the Colony yesterday.

Mr. R. Hitchens has passed his examination as second mate (a.s.).

A special offer in white boots and shoes is made by Messrs. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., in our advertising columns.

To-morrow the Wiltshire Regiment will celebrate the Battle of Trones Wood on lines similar to those followed last year.

Working on a ship in the course of construction at Kowloon Docks, a man accidentally fell into the bottom of the vessel last night, receiving injuries serious enough to require treatment at the hospital.

For the unlawful possession at Tsimshatsui of 1,500 dutiable "Sparrow" brand cigarettes, a Chinese charged by Sergeant Lane this morning was fined \$50, or five weeks' hard labour by Magistrate Orme. The cigarettes, which were found in a rattan basket the defendant was carrying, were confiscated.

Following a supposed assault by a fare, a ricksha coolie was found lying unconscious outside the Leong Sing Restaurant, in Hill Street, West Point, last night. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital where at first his condition was considered serious, internal injuries being suspected. This morning he was pronounced to be out of danger, and should be fit for discharge in a couple of days' time.

Charged by Inspector Blackman, of No. 2 Police Station, with the unlawful possession of two pieces of black, a Chinese informed Magistrate Orme that he was walking on the Praya last night when the wind blew the planks in from the sea. He picked them up with the intention of taking them home to use as firewood. The Inspector said that when brought to the station, the planks were quite dry and the Magistrate having decided to convict, added that the defendant had a previous conviction in 1914, when he had been banished for five years. This the defendant stubbornly denied until Sergeant Vincent produced his photograph. Sentence of 21 days with hard labour was passed.

A report regarded with suspicion by the police was made last night by a Hanggha shop coolie who alleged that while he was on his way to Kowloon City to buy pork for his master he was accosted near a match at the top of the hill by two men, one of whom threatened him with a knife while the other bound his hands and feet with a stout piece of rope. According to his story they then searched his pockets, stealing \$11 belonging to his master. After the robbers had escaped down the hill in the direction of Ngau Shewan, a grass cutter passed the spot and released him. The police favour the theory that the man misappropriated the money and invented the story of the robbery to explain his disappearance.

NANNING BOMBED.

TUCHUN'S YAMEN REPORTED HIT.

LATEST CANTON NEWS.

Two Cantonese aeroplanes flew over Nanning twice during this week. It is reported that three bombs were dropped on the second trip causing considerable damage to Lu Yung-tung's Yamen and that one of the bombs landed in Chong Ho-street. The Kwangsi troops were terrified and desertions are daily reported. This is the substance of a telegram received by a private business house in Canton from its agents in Nanning. The Director of the Aviation Bureau is testing another new machine which will be sent to the front some time this week. It is the largest machine that the Bureau has, having a seating capacity for 20 persons, says the Canton Times.

RUMOURS DENIED.

"Contrary to rumours—purposefully spread by the agents of Kwangsi militarists in Hongkong solely for the foreign papers—that the Cantonese have been defeated in the south-western section of the province, we are informed by military headquarters that the Cantonese troops are taking the offensive against the invaders and that the invaders are retreating in great disorder into their own territory, says our Canton contemporary. Kowchow and several other cities have already been recaptured, while the enemy troops are being subjected to a rear attack by the troops sent by General Ngai Bong-ping, from Tsimshatsui which recently fell into the hands of General Ngai's troops."

TROUBLE AT SEA.

THE "TIKEMBANG" AFFAIR.

PASSENGERS RELEASED.

The Crown having agreed with the solicitors for the defence that the crime of conspiracy, under the English Act, was not extraditable under the treaty, Magistrate Lindsell yesterday afternoon discharged the fugitives in the case in which one Chinese member of the crew of the J. C. J. L. s.s. "Tikembang" and nine Chinese passengers were charged on extradition warrants with having conspired together to revolt against the authority of Captain Bouman, while the vessel was on the high seas between Java and Hongkong, between June 3 and 5.

The trouble was alleged to have started with a fight between a Chinese member of the crew, and a Javanese cook, in which the Chinese got the worse of the argument because the Javanese was said to have been helped by one of his countrymen. This had the effect of incensing the Chinese passengers who made representation to the Captain. The latter investigated the matter, and finding the Javanese to be the aggressor, decided on a form of punishment which, however, did not satisfy the Chinese who demanded that the Javanese be tied to the mast and flogged. When Captain Bouman refused to consider such a drastic form of punishment, the Chinese were alleged to have threatened the Captain and his European officers with "consequences."

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, applied for the men's extradition. Mr. M. K. Lo and Mr. Leo D'Almada, who each appeared for five of the fugitives, opposed the application on the ground that there was no precedent for the case. They also held that one member of the crew could not be guilty of revolt.

At the last hearing, it will be remembered, the Magistrate found that "the attitude of a number of passengers, headed by the fugitives, was exceedingly truculent and menacing," but that a menacing attitude accompanied by threats, was not sufficient to constitute a revolt, and that "some definite act of violence must be proved before a charge of revolt can be established."

Conspiracy to revolt there perhaps was, but there was no actual revolt.

However, the Magistrate detained the fugitives, on bail, pending the arrival of a definite charge from the Netherlands India Government who, Mr. Wakeman said, were making the extradition requisition. Upon entering a protest, the solicitors for the defence were promised opportunity to consider and later argue the legal aspects of this detention.

When the case was called yesterday, nine of the fugitives lined up before the Magistrate, the other man having been discharged at the last hearing because he had not been identified by any of the witnesses as a participant in the disturbance.

Replying to the Magistrate, Mr. Wakeman said that no requisition had yet been received from the Netherlands India Government.

Mr. D'Almada: Your Worship will remember that you gave your decision that there was no revolt, but only conspiracy to revolt.

The Magistrate: Well, there was some evidence of conspiracy.

Mr. D'Almada: I immediately urged, and Mr. Lo supported me, that in view of that decision the fugitives were entitled to their discharge on several grounds which I then mentioned. Since then, Mr. Lo has written to the Crown Solicitor asking whether he agrees with us.

(1.)—That a crime to be extraditable must be included in the list of crimes, not only of the Extradition Acts, but also of the particular Extradition Treaty, and

(2.)—That conspiracy to revolt is not within the Treaty between the Netherlands and England.

Mr. Wakeman's reply was: "I agree with your views as contained in your letter," that with regard to those two points, the Crown is with us. There is the third point, raised by your Worship, that the words "any other crime" appear in Article II. of the Treaty. On that, I communicated with Mr. Wakeman and he intimated that in his opinion that portion of the Section was not applicable. That being so, I cannot see what other course can be left to your Worship except to discharge the fugitives. Not having found "revolt" to be proved the warrant before you now is a nullity and the fugitives are not really before you at all.

Mr. Lo agreed and said it was no use taking evidence on the warrant before the Court unless that warrant was something more than "a scrap of paper." It would be nothing else than a miscarriage of justice, or, at all events, a great hardship on the fugitives, to be retained for "conspiracy to revolt" when it was agreed that that was not an extraditable crime.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

(HAMBURG) The Colic and Diarrhoea on Sunday needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows. It has been used for many years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

THEATRE ROYAL.

H. B. WARING COMPANY.

"DON" LAST NIGHT.

Rarely is it that a Hongkong audience will forego the well-earned scramble for hats and coats to remain seated after the final fall of the curtain to applaud a performance. This unusual tribute was paid to the H. B. Waring Company in the Theatre Royal last night after their splendid presentation of "Don," a recent London success, including a character actually created by Mr. Charles Quartermaine. Perhaps never before was this signal honour better deserved. The play, one or two minor blemishes excepted—the undue emphasis on matters religious in the last act, for instance—was admirably, always interesting and frequently amusing. The acting, even for the Waring Company, who have taught local theatregoers to expect good things, was unusually fine, all the players without exception making the most of their respective parts. The scenery was worthy of the production.

The plot was simple but clever. A quixotic young poet having acted on a chivalrous impulse to rescue the sensitive, helpless wife of a religious fanatic from a life of miserable neglect and mental anguish, has taken her to the home of his father, the rector of Oldwick, when the irate husband arrives to add his strident voice to the general clamour raised by the outraged canon and the equally incensed parents of the young man's fiancée, all of whom chance to be gathered at the rectory. When natural suspicions, common to all except his betrothed, have been dissipated the young man finds vindication for his impetuous action in the happy return of a less disconsolate wife to a more tractable husband, and reward for his courage in the devotion of his fiancée. This happy result, however, is not achieved before many biting words have been spoken and the venturesome poet has been threatened with a revolver by the infuriated husband. The detail of the play, the wordy warfare and the amusing recitatives that all contributed so greatly to its success there is no room to mention here.

As already mentioned, the part of "Don," the tragic young poet created by Mr. Charles Quartermaine in London. The reason for its immediate success was obvious at once last night. Mr. Quartermaine invested it with his own personality and made a character study of unusual skill. His bearing in the tense scenes in the last act when threatened with a revolver was particularly fine. Miss Jeannette Sherwin's natural charm contributed in no small measure to the happy impression created by her finished portrayal of the young man's fiancée, Miss Edith Smith was convincing as the fainting, overwrought wife and Mr. Frank Vosper as her truculent husband, the embittered religious fanatic. Mr. C. W. Hulse earned great favour as the choleric father, spluttering and raging at the slightest affront to his dignity. As his wife, a cynical woman of the world, Miss May Hallatt was characteristically good, while Miss Allys Reel as the doting mother was excellent, always tenderly, if volubly, solicitous. Mr. Christian Morrow gave a very capable portrayal of the typical country rector. Miss Madeline Grande played the part of Fanny, the maid.

The lively selections played by the Band of the Wiltshire Regiment during the intervals were much appreciated. To-night the Company will present "Merely Mary Ann."

YAU MATI SHOOTING AFFRAY.

NOTORIOUS ROBBER CHIEF CAUGHT?

INTERESTING RUMOUR.

There is persistent rumour among the Chinese to-day, that the man, reported to have been found by the police lying in a pool of blood outside No. 52, Reclamation Street, Yau mati with three bullet wounds in his body, is Li Pook Lun, a notorious robber chief responsible for many robberies and murders in the Kowloon district, Chinese territory.

crime, and the extraditable crime of revolt had been found not proven.

Mr. Wakeman, in reply to the Magistrate, said he could only repeat that as the law stood, "we must wait for the requisition."

The Magistrate: Do you agree that conspiracy, in this particular case, is not extraditable?

Mr. Wakeman: It is not.

The Magistrate: I do not see, then, what I can wait for.

Mr. Wakeman: We are simply in the middle of the proceedings. There is further evidence to call.

Mr. Lo: Only on technicalities. The Magistrate said that, since the law officers of the Crown agreed with the defence that the crime of conspiracy, under the English Act, was not extraditable under the treaty, he had no course open except to discharge the fugitives and he accordingly did so.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE OUTLINED.

RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

FOREIGN OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

Japan's attitude towards the Anglo-Japanese alliance is defined in the following official statement, issued by the Japanese Foreign Office, which has been made available by the local Japanese Consul-General for publication.

"A commencement has not yet been made with negotiations in respect of continuation of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. Yet work of propaganda appears already to have been set on foot with the object of misrepresenting the effect which the alliance is likely to produce upon the United States. By no stretch of imagination can it be honestly said that the alliance was ever designed or remotely intended as an instrument of hostility or even defence against the United States. The Anglo-Japanese alliance in its history of nearly twenty years has twice been renewed. In each case the fundamental policy underlying it has remained unchanged. It aims permanently to reserve and to consolidate the general peace of the Far East. The original agreement of 1902 in line with that policy was designed to localize any war which might be forced upon either contracting party in defence of its defined interests or its vital security. It was made at a time when China was under the menace of foreign aggression and the United States, showing the utmost friendliness towards both parties to the alliance, viewed the compact with sympathy and approval.

In 1905 when the alliance was renewed and revised to meet the changed conditions that followed the Russo-Japanese war no thought occurred to the statesmen of either country that the United States might possibly become the potential enemy of either and for that reason and that alone no provision was inserted taking so remote a contingency into consideration. The Alliance was again revised in 1911 and Article 4 of that agreement contains the following provision: "Should either high contracting party, conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power—it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." That provision in its relation to the United States has often been made the subject of conflicting interpretations. To the practical mind, however, the circumstances which led up to its inclusion should at once suffice to remove all doubt as to its significance. That idea of revising the alliance in 1911 was conceived primarily with the object of facilitating the negotiations which were known to be then in progress between London and Washington for the conclusion of a general arbitration treaty.

Neither Japan nor Great Britain has ever contemplated under the alliance any cases of federalist or inimical to the interests of the United States and any plan designed to remove the possibility of armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain was of course agreeable to Japan. It was in pursuance of this policy that the quoted provision of Article 4 was adopted. The same policy inspires Japan as strongly to-day as ever before. It has not in any degree been affected by the fact that the Anglo-American general arbitration treaty failed to secure the approval of the United States Senate. Nor is it practically necessary to carry on the legal analysis of the question as to whether or not the Peace Commission Treaty signed and ratified by the United States and Great Britain in 1914 should be continued as a general arbitration treaty within the meaning of Article 4 of the Anglo-Japanese agreement. For apart from that question it was already well understood at the time of negotiating the existing agreement that the alliance should in no case be directed against the United States.

In explanation of Japan's attitude Count Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, made the following statement to the Budget Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives on February 4, 1921: "So far as I understand, when Article 4 of the treaty (Anglo-Japanese) was inserted, the United States was specifically in mind, and therefore as practical matter the question whether the general arbitration treaty mentioned in Article 4 has been ratified by the United States or not makes no particular difference. In other words, looking at the matter from a broad point of view, we can safely say that already at the time of the conclusion of the treaty (Anglo-Japanese Alliance) it was understood that there should be no application of this treaty to the United States. Japan is naturally anxious to strengthen the tie of friendship and loyal co-operation between herself and the British Empire, which she regards as of the utmost importance to the stability of the Far East. At the same time it is the policy of Japan to permit nothing to hamper her traditional relations of good understanding with the United States, and she has never been in any adverse direction."

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

PETITION FOR WINDING UP.

INTERNATIONAL SAVING SOCIETY'S POSITION.

The first public move made by the local branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine since it suspended payment was the publication to-day of advertisements announcing that a petition for the winding-up in Hongkong of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be heard at the Supreme Court on July 19. Any creditor or contributory of the Bank desirous of supporting or opposing the making of an order can attend the Court for that purpose and may obtain a copy of the petition by making application to the solicitors of the Bank, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. Full particulars are given in our advertising columns.

It is interesting to note that while in Hongkong the local branch is approaching the Supreme Court through its solicitors, in Singapore it is a group of important local creditors who are preparing a petition to have a receiver appointed. Our Singapore correspondent adds that as far as that branch is concerned the position is thoroughly sound. While no definite statement has been made locally it is generally considered that the Hongkong branch is in a fairly sound position.

Bondholders of the International Savings Society (a public company registered in the Shanghai French Concession) will be interested to learn that a letter received locally gives assurance that the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine do not involve the Savings Society. The Society's bankers in Shanghai are the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Banque de l'Indo Chine, and whatever funds it had with the Banque Industrielle de Chine were withdrawn long before the crisis occurred. As far as Hongkong is concerned the Banque Industrielle was only acting as the Society's collecting agent and all funds were remitted to its head office with the exception of about \$1,000 retained here to meet local payments. The Society is making arrangements with another bank in Hongkong to collect for it. In the meantime all premiums should be sent direct to the Canton office.

JUNK CAPSIZES.

A passenger junk coming out of the Yau mati typhoon shelter about 7.30 yesterday morning, was capsized about 300 yards off the breakwater by a sudden gust of strong wind. The crew, seven in number, were thrown into the sea, but were speedily rescued by the Yau mati ferry launch, the "Feengan." All their property, however, was lost. The junk is not damaged, and can be saved.

ENGLISH MAIL ARRIVES.

Letters which left London on June 2 arrived at Hongkong by the s.s. "Gregory Apex" to-day. A newspaper mail of the same date was expected to arrive by the s.s. "Mishima Maru" later in the day.

The Captain's Cup played over Relief Course at Fanling last week and was won by Capt. M. Glover, who returned a card of 91-12-79. Other cards returned were—E. J. R. Mitchell (4) 81; G. W. Sewell (18) 82; D. J. Valentine (6) 85.

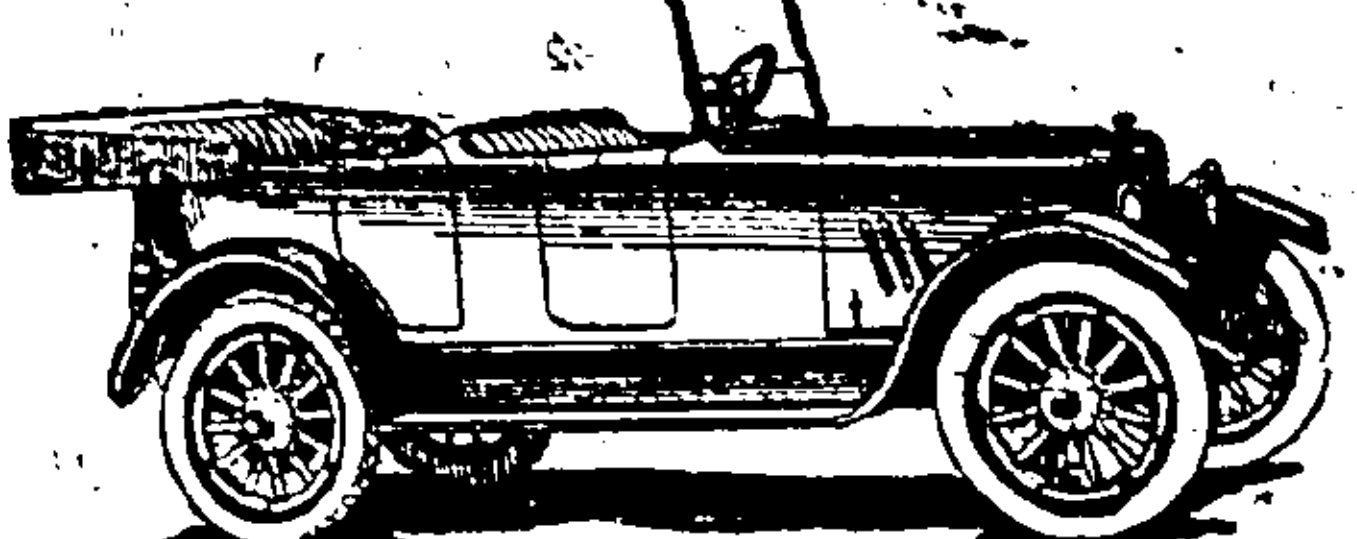
She is satisfied that these two relations are in no way incompatible, but on the contrary, are complementary and even essential to each other.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

"Charges" have sometimes been made that the Alliance tends to encourage progressive design on the part of Japan in China. If this were the case, it would be contrary to the preamble of the agreement which provides for the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China. Japan fully realizes that any such ventures of aggression would be not only hopeless of attainment but destructive of her own security and welfare. She sincerely wishes for China the early and stable Government. She desires to cultivate relations with that country along the path of mutual respect and helpfulness. Her vast commercial interests alone, even were there no other consideration involved, point unmistakably to the wisdom of such a policy. This is the basic principle of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The influence of the Alliance has been in no single instance exercised in any adverse direction."

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.

59-61 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



ODDS AND ENDS.

No Crime Wave.

The report on the work of the London Metropolitan Police in 1920, which was issued in the whole, was very satisfactory. There has been no real increase in drunkenness since the armistice, though there has been an increase in the number of convictions, due to the greater police vigilance now possible. Crimes of violence are not more numerous and the much-talked-of "wave of crime" has no basis in fact. But there has been a substantial increase in housebreaking and burglary, particularly in the suburbs, and for this the new conditions are largely responsible. Many people can no longer afford to keep servants and, with wives as well as husbands out at work, houses and flats are left unguarded. More efficient fastenings for doors and windows are, in the opinion of the Commissioner, urgently required. Unemployment has added much to the work of the police, but there has been hardly any serious trouble. The good sense and self-restraint of the people have made the maintenance of order a comparatively easy task.

Lord Kitchener's Death.

A Philadelphia Public Ledger dispatch from Berlin alleges that the German Admiralty has now cleared up the mystery of Lord Kitchener's death. It states that on May 29, 1916, the German submarine W. 75, commanded by Lieut.-Commander Kurt Witzke, laid 34 mines near the spot where the cruiser "Hampshire" sank. Four days later a chartered mine-sweeper was sunk by one of those mines, but the news apparently, according to the German version, did not reach Admiral Jellicoe, or was overlooked by him in the confusion over the Battle of Jutland, because he had ordered the "Hampshire," which was expected to carry to Russia Mr. Lloyd George as well as Lord Kitchener, to follow a course to the west of the Orkneys on the assumption that submarines were not operating so far north.

Speaking at a rescue work meeting at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the Bishop of London said what the Colonial soldiers who came to this country were telling their mothers and wives about the streets of London was of the greatest injury to our prestige. "If we could only clean out those streets and squares of ours," he said, "many of us would go down on our knees in thankfulness. Many, many fall into the vortex of vice around this church, within a few yards of where you sit. Do you realise that these thousands of girls are not of a different class from others; they are not so down in the mud and hopeless, they are ordinary English girls? They are our own English girls, many of them brought up in the Church. Some have been drawn away by promises of marriage, weakness, temptation, and sometimes, though not often now, by poverty." Girls "on the streets" were worse than dead, he continued. Those who had been saved had become good wives and mothers.

When was the Book of Daniel written? It appears that the higher critics, besides maintaining that the book was not written by Daniel, have deducted a few centuries from its antiquity, dating it about 167 B.C. The Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall, D.D., read a paper on "The Book of Daniel: Some Linguistic Evidence Regarding its Date," at the Victoria Institute, Central Hall, to prove that the higher critics are wrong in their calculations. The Book of Daniel, he said, "might well belong to somewhat the same time as the writing of the Assuan-Elephantine papyrus. In some cases, the papyrus being somewhat torn or worn-out, the date could no longer be read; but the number of documents in which these particulars were preserved was sufficient to show that they all belonged to the period between 500 and 400 B.C. Thus, taking Arthur Ungnad's little collection, entitled "Aramaic Papyrus aus Elephantine," the first document—a letter from the Jewish community of Yeb (Elephantine) to Bagdas (in the original "Bagohi"), Persian Governor of Judaea, complaining in forcible language of the destruction of the Jewish Temple at Elephantine "three years previously"—was dated "20th of Marcheswan, year 17th of Darius the King." As Darius H. reigned from 424 to 405 B.C., it was not difficult to discover that the appeal was written in 407 B.C.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Laura Brownell, a 23-years-old air-woman, leaped the loop 199 times in the course of a flying exhibition at Mineola, Long Island.

King Victor Emmanuel's second daughter, Princess Mafalda, passed the tests and gained her certificate as a motor-driver. She has become expert by practicing on the royal estate.

Two policemen who arrested a Marseilles bar-keeper charged with illicit traffic in gold coins were found to have hidden 200 gold coins in their homes. The policemen are now in the prison cell adjoining that of the bar-keeper.

Seven Transatlantic liners sailed from New York to Europe with 6,000 passengers—a record since the war. A great flood of Transatlantic travel is being held back by the high steamer fares, but the steamship officials are hopeful that this year's exodus of Americans to Europe will exceed last season's.

In Zion City, a religious suburb of Chicago, founded by the "Prophet" Dowie, the "Moral Police" are instructed to arrest anybody wearing openwork stockings, peekaboo waists, short skirts, or short sleeves. Another instruction demands that no clothing may be hung on the lines on Sundays, and no public meetings or gatherings of any kind held.

Newspaper advertising throughout the United States increased in value during 1920 to more than \$200,000,000, an advance of \$50,000,000 over the previous year. According to the report of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association newspaper advertising space gained in favour as a medium of determinable results and of sure economy.

A strong force of police equipped with machine-guns, is concentrating at Bullhook, in the Queenstown district of the Cape Colony, where a large number of fanatical natives, belonging to the "Israelite" sect, have seized land and established themselves. They declare that they are waiting for an "intimation from Jehovah to proceed to Palestine." The "Israelites" have been guilty of a number of outrages in the European quarters, and hitherto they have vigorously resisted all attempts to remove them.

A touching incident occurred at the tomb of the French Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe. A wedding procession, headed by the customary brougham containing the newly-married couple and quantities of flowers, was on its way to the Bois de Boulogne. When it reached the Place de l'Etoile the bride requested the driver to stop, and she and her husband, with their arms full of flowers, walked to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and placed their floral offering upon it. They then returned to their carriage and went on to the wedding breakfast.

Table-rapping and spiritualism have, says a German telegram, completely driven out of their wits a family of 11 people in the village of Krottenhofen. The father and mother, with their 9 children, burned all the furniture, broke the china, and all the electric lamps, and then decided to offer up a burnt sacrifice to the spirit of "pure love." They chose the youngest child, a baby of three months, for this sacrifice, but were stopped by the neighbours, who called in the police. The whole family has been taken away to an asylum.

WEDDING SURPRISE.

BRIDEGROOM SAYS "I WON'T" AND WALKS OUT.

The bravest man in Germany lives at Gotha. The other day he went to the town hall with his intended bride and the wedding party for the marriage ceremony. In reply to the registrar's question whether he would take the woman to be his wedded wife, he replied in a determined manner, "No, I won't," took up his hat, and went away.

T.K.K. 'TENYO MARU.'

ALARMING REPORT RECEIVES EMPHATIC DENIAL.

Emphatic denial is made by the local manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha of the report reprinted in the China Mail from a Japanese paper that the "Tenyo Maru" arriving from Hongkong, via Shanghai, outside Kobe harbour on June 28 had 450 cases of infectious disease on board and that one of two saloon passengers taken ill after leaving Nagasaki died on the evening of June 27. This report, the T.K.K. states, is absolutely ridiculous. Actually only one case of disease occurred on board the s.s. "Tenyo Maru" at Kobe and it was for that reason the vessel was placed in quarantine.

SPORT.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

TABLE OF RESULTS.

Following are the tables of results of the "A" and "B" Divisions of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis League. Club de Recreio have won the "B" Division with six wins out of six matches played, and one on hand, a very creditable performance, especially when opposed to such formidable teams as the Chinese R.C. and the Kowloon C.C. The "A" Division has not yet been completed. So far the Indian R.C. and the United Services R.C. are bracketed at the top of the table each having won two matches with three to play. Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions the clubs will play each only once. A fine struggle for supremacy is promised between the leaders and the Chinese R.C. who are also in the running, having won the only match played, with four in hand. The Chinese are hot favourites for championship honours, and with the help of Ng Sze-kwong, W. Lok Wei, the Lo brothers and Wong Po Keung, they should fulfil expectations.

A DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	T.
Indian R.C.	2	2	0	2
United Service R.C.	2	2	0	2
Chinese R.C.	1	1	0	1
Hongkong C.C.	3	1	2	1
Kowloon C.C.	3	1	2	1
Civil Service C.C.	3	0	3	0

B DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	T.
Club de Recreio	6	6	0	6
Chinese R.C. (B)	6	4	2	4
Kowloon C.C. (B)	5	3	2	3
University	6	3	3	3
Queen's College	5	2	3	2
Indian R.C. (B)	5	2	3	2
Craigengower	5	1	4	1
Civil Service (B)	6	1	4	1

Note.—Club de Recreio have won B. Division. A Division will only play each other once owing to bad weather.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY has been acquired, as from July 7th 1921, by the undersigned, with all rights and titles, and will hereafter be published by them. No claims against the Hongkong Dollar Directory incurred prior to this date will be admitted by the undersigned.

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.
5, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE COMPANY'S Steamship.

"MISSIMA MARU."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY. Goods not cleared by the 14th July, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s responsibility as at an option on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within three days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH.

Indigestion is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG
COMPANIES WINDING UP
NO. 1 OF 1921.

RE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up in Hongkong of the above-named Bank by the Supreme Court of Hongkong was, on the Second day of July 1921 presented to the said Court by the said Bank.

On the filing of such Petition the Court made an Order that the Official Receiver be appointed Provisional Liquidator for the purpose of taking possession of, collecting in and protecting the estate and effects in Hongkong of the said Bank and for carrying on the said Bank so far as may be beneficial for the winding up thereof until further order and further that, until further order, Mr. Ernest Alfred Mountford Williams, a partner in the Firm of Lowe, Bingham & Matthews of Victoria, Hongkong, Chartered Accountant, be appointed to act as Special Manager to assist the Provisional Liquidator in his duties.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1921.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
Solicitors for the Bank,
No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
COMPANIES WINDING UP
NO. 1 OF 1921.

RE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the Winding up in Hongkong of the above-named Bank by the Supreme Court of Hongkong was, on the Second day of July 1921 presented to the said Court by the said Bank. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at 10.15 o'clock in the forenoon on the 18th day of July, 1921; and any creditor or contributory of the said Bank desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or any contributory of the said Bank requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
Solicitors for the Banque Industrielle de Chine,
No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of July, 1921.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of July, 1921, at 8 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of a Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Acre	Boundary	No. of Acre	No. of Acre	No. of Acre	No. of Acre	No. of Acre	No. of Acre	No. of Acre	No. of Acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS

PERFUMES.

GUERLAIN

PARIS

is on sale at exceedingly LOW CASH PRICES

Inspection solicited by

J. ULLMANN & CO.

Sole Distributors.

NOTICES.

"ELSIECO"

HAND MADE

LINGERIE

NIGHT DRESSES—

—CAMICOMBS

UNDERSKIRTS

—"TEDDY BEARS"

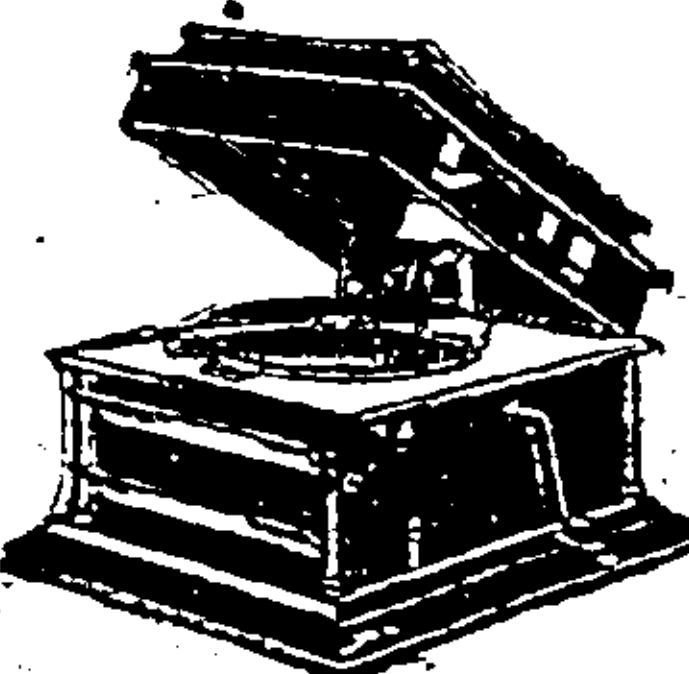
BRASSIERES

—KNICKERS, Etc.

Made entirely by hand of the finest materials and trimmed hand made laces.

READY TO WEAR OR TO ORDER

AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY
IN RELIABLE QUALITIES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

THE SUPREME
INSTRUMENT
OF MUSIC.

ANDERSON'S
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after November 1st, 1920, until further notice, we are prepared to accept orders for HOUSEHOLD COAL re-screened in Hongkong at the following prices:—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road)—\$22.00 per ton.
Bowen Road and Lower Levels and Kowloon—\$21.00 per ton.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.
(CHEQUES PAYABLE TO "KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION")

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

HEAD OFFICE—TIENTSIN.

AGENTS—DODWELL & CO., LTD., HONGKONG

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two kilnways and can accommodate any craft of 300 feet long.

Town Office: 64, CANTONMENT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shanghai: 388, Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Referrals furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

Vickers' LONDON Gin

The Perfection of over a Century's Experience in Gin Distilling

"BOTH BRANDS ARE BENEFICIAL"

FINEST LONDON OLD TOM
FINEST LONDON UNSWEETENED

Price per Case 1 doz. qts. Duty Paid \$23.00

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG

Tel. No. 125

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

To Macao: Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m. only).
From Macao: Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. W. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE".....Sailing on or about 2nd August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO.

S.S. "CILICIA".....Sailing on or about 10th August.

Cargo only.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CILICIA".....Sailing end of July.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
FROM COLOMBO

S.S. "UMKOZI".....Sailing about July 30th.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. Friday, 15th July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service. Friday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. Wednesday, 13th July.

DELHI & BANGKOK via SINGAPORE & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service. Monday, 1st August.

KISHU MARU.....Monday, 1st August.

Excellent accommodation for 1st and 3rd class passengers.

SYDNEY & WELLBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands. Wednesday, 13th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Saturday, 10th July.

ARIZONA MARU.....Saturday, 10th July.

ARIZONA MARU.....Saturday, 10th July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA. Thursday, 14th July.

HAWANA MARU.....Thursday, 14th July.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ. Sunday, 10th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe direct. Sunday, 10th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office. Sunday, 10th July.

KAIJO MARU.....Sunday, 10th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Thursday, 14th July.

SOSUO MARU.....Thursday, 14th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to: Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 744 and 745.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CITY OF NORWICH".....Via Suez Canal.....9th July.

*Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REIS & CO., CANTON.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA".....20th August.

For Freight and Passage, apply to:-

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 2307 112, Cornhill Road Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. O. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.....Sailings: Today at 4 p.m.

SWATOW AND SINGAPORE.....Sailings: Today at 10 a.m.

AMOI, MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO.....Sailings: Today at 8 p.m.

SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN.....Sailings: Today at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.....Sailings: Today at 10 a.m.

SWATOW & HANKOW.....Sailings: Today at 10 a.m.

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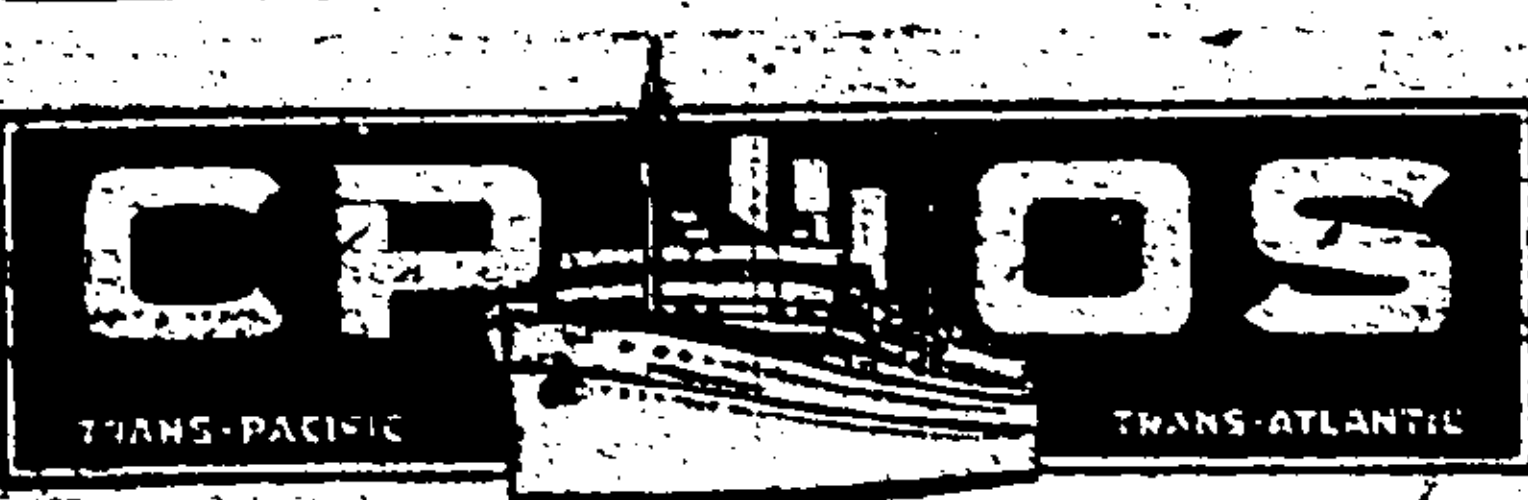
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SHIPPING



HOME VIA CANADA.

HONGKONG to England.

Via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (Mori) KO, YOKOHAMA, VANCOUVER & MONTREAL.

PACIFIC STRAMER From HONGKONG To VANCOUVER ATLANTIC STRAMER From CANADA To LIVERPOOL

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S. Asia July 21 Aug. 8 E. France Aug. 13 Aug. 19

S. Borneo Aug. 13 Sept. 6 E. Britain Sept. 13 Sept. 16

S. Borneo Aug. 13 Sept. 6 E. Britain Sept. 13 Sept. 16

S. Asia Sept. 13 Oct. 6 E. France Oct. 13 Oct. 16

S. Japan Sept. 20 Oct. 11 E. France Oct. 13 Oct. 16

S. Russia Oct. 13 Oct. 21 E. Britain Nov. 11 Nov. 20

S. Borneo Oct. 21 Nov. 13 E. Britain Nov. 23 Dec. 4

Montenegro Oct. 21 Nov. 13 E. Britain Nov. 23 Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Car Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

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HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NANKING"

July 15th Aug. 5th Sept. 9th

HONGKONG to MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" August 30th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NILE"

July 22nd September 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada

Cargoes accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to regular sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms

and Saloons. Steamers' Outfits.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 to 10 Days)

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Manager.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

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REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

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LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREITENBURG, CITY OF BREITENBURG

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

July 8—P. & O. Delwara.

Aug. 8—B. F. Eurydamia.

Aug. 8—B. F. Helios.

Aug. 8—B. F. Knight Templar.

Aug. 8—B. F. Atrium.

Sept. 8—B. F. Ascanius.

Sept. 8—B. F. City of Canton.

FROM JAPAN.

July 8—N. Y. K. Tokoro Maru.

July 8—N. Y. K. Torika.

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NEWS SECRETS.

SIGNING THE PEACE TREATY.

HOW THE NEWS WAS SENT TO CHINA.

In a lecture on International Telegraphic News to students of journalism at London University, Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman and Managing Director of Reuters' (Limited), said that so-called scoops were rarely the result merely of good luck. They were more often the result of weeks or months of careful preparation, direct or indirect, of swift decision, and of particularly swift action at the moment the news became news.

Sometimes that moment took one by surprise and might find one unprepared. It was then that the really efficient correspondent showed his worth. He brushed aside everything, he sacrificed everything, he subordinated everything, to rushing his news to the telephone, or to the telegraph, or both, and to being ahead of his rivals if only by a single minute. If by five or fifteen minutes so much the better.

The most dramatic fact about the Peace Treaty at Versailles was the signature. In order that they should be first in announcing this great fact to the world a certain news organisation made elaborate arrangements telephonic, telegraphic, wireless, motor, and other, down to the smallest detail, for days beforehand, so as to secure swift transmission to London. In the final event several correspondents belonging to the organisation, posted at different points between Versailles and London, were concerned in the transmission.

WORKING A "SCOOP."

By means which need not be discussed, a Mr. A. had secured a place inside the Salle des Glaces. He wrote: "Despite the fact that I had practically a front seat, and so was far away from the door, I managed, by alternately tramping upon and crawling over people, to get out first to my special telephone with the news that the Germans had signed. I was the first person to send it from Versailles."

"B. was at the back of the Galerie des Glaces, and that is on the road along which I had to pass. When he saw me dash through the Chamber his face lighted up. 'You have it?' he cried. 'Yes,' I said, and bolted on. We had a special line direct from the Palace to our central office in Paris. C. there took my message down instantaneously, and inside a minute he was through to D. 'D. had hypnotised the French official in charge of our line to London with the idea that Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Wilson, and Waley Cohen (Colonel Cohen was the head of the British Communications Service at the Peace Conference) had stop watches in their hands, waiting to see how soon the news would be got through to London. The spell was effective, for D. was in touch with E., standing by at the London end, under a couple of minutes." This correspondent had the news in London long before anybody else, and as a result his organisation was easily first in giving it to the world.

WIRELESS PROPAGANDA.

Wireless, while a most valuable auxiliary to the means of communication, was not going to displace the cable—certainly not in the near future. Against one aspect of its use, if ever it was extended to this country, the public would have to raise its voice, and that was the circulation of news by foreign Governments containing insidious inferences. After representations made to them the Marconi Company frankly abandoned the idea they once held of becoming publishers of wireless news in Britain.

Viscount Burnham, who presided alluded to the high reputation Sir Roderick Jones earned in South Africa, and paid tribute to the pre-eminent position occupied by Reuters' as a news agency. Its conduct, he said, had been characterised from the earliest days of its history by an integrity as well as an intelligence that had won world-wide recognition, and it stood to-day just as high as ever it did.

WHEN CORRESPONDENTS DIFFER.

The *Canton Times*, (July 6) says—It is interesting indeed to study how newspaper editors serve up the news for their readers. The headings and subheadings, if studied closely, will invariably indicate the prejudices and real sentiments of the editor. Take for instance a report from a correspondent relating to the capture of Wuchow, which was published in the *South China Morning Post*. The editor put a sub-heading in big type: "Wuchow Looted." At a first glance one received the impression that the Kwangtung troops after entering Wuchow committed outrages against the inhabitants and looted the stores. But after reading the report through, you fall to find anything that would justify such a sensational heading.

A great deal of credit is given to the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Sly, for his excellent work in saving the city from the horrors of a bombardment. Mr. Sly deserves the credit, and should receive the thanks of the Wuchow people for his valiant efforts on their behalf. But we believe Mr. Sly would be the last one in the world to claim that the occupation of Wuchow by the Cantonese troops was accomplished by his efforts. Wuchow was besieged; the forts had been taken; Chen Ping-kun had fled on the 23rd. Only a few hundred Kwangsi soldiers remained in the city. Its fall was only a matter of a few hours bombardment by the Kwangtung Gunboats. What Mr. Sly most probably accomplished was the prevention of looting by the Kwangsi troops before they evacuated the city. It is foolish to say the Kwangtung army gained an easy victory and make it appear that Wuchow was evacuated by the Kwangsi soldiers entirely because of the persuasive arguments of Mr. Sly. Something more solid and substantial than arguments made the Kwangsi army take to its heels. The advance and attack of the Cantonese soldiers in force made Mr. Sly's words seem good common sense.

As to the looting of Wuchow by the Cantonese troops, some houses were searched and the soldiers took away articles of wearing apparel, etc. is claimed. But instead of general looting there was only a few isolated cases reported. A correspondent to the *China Mail* wrote: "While Wuchow was saved from fighting and plunder, thanks first to the efforts of Mr. Sly and next to the strong measures taken by the Kwangtung authorities to suppress pillage, some of the villages further up the river are reported to have been less fortunate and to have been looted by the retreating Kwangsi forces. Perfect order prevails in Wuchow itself, thanks to the determined efforts of the Kwangtung authorities who are gradually gaining the confidence of the populace."

From the above, we see that the *South China Morning Post* by scarehead type greatly exaggerated the small offences of the Cantonese soldiers while no mention was made at all regarding the looting committed by Kwangsi troops. If looting is done by the invading army during the first flush of victory and before officers can get to the scene, it is not anything unusual, for the same has happened even among the best disciplined troops. But when the defenders turn about and loot their own towns, it is extremely reprehensible.

That brings us back to the point. By headings and sub-headings editors reveal their bias. Do we need to be told on what side the sympathies of the *South China Morning Post* lie? The editor of that paper minimizes the victory won by the Cantonese and makes it appear that Wuchow was looted after capture. But the plain truth is the Cantonese deserved the victory which was never in doubt and, after the city was captured, behaved very well.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WHERE you everized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BRITISH LEGION FORMED.

PRINCE AS PATRON.

A 2,000,000 MEMBERSHIP.

Delegates of various ex-Service men's organisations met in conference at Queen's Hall in order to discuss the establishment of a British Legion, which will, it is computed, embrace the membership of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men. Several hundred delegates were present, and the main subject before them was the welding into one comprehensive organisation the various societies and federations at present working in behalf of ex-Service men. Mr. T. F. Lister, who presided, said in the forefront of their programme would be the question of the disabled ex-Service man, who should be removed from the ordinary competitive labour market, and by some system of allocation—compulsory, if considered desirable—be secured employment in order that he might not have to carry along with his disability the uncertainty which would follow him through life if some such system were not adopted. They would ever, he was confident, have as their care—and at no time more than to-day—the question of the unemployed ex-Service men, and he hoped they would make their contribution in a proper way to something which the country needed very much at present, which could be summarised in five words, "Good will and good management." He hoped that whilst never neglecting the safety of the Empire they would never forget that the men who fought had a wonderful opportunity of laying the foundations of peace.

The title of the new organisation was discussed, and the British Legion was approved by a large majority.

The conference was resumed and Mr. T. F. Lister presided. There were about 800 delegates. Previously the delegates had been Whitehall, where a wreath was placed on the Cenotaph on behalf of the Provisional Unity Committee. Here the "Last Post" was sounded by Grenadier Guards, and a procession, under the guidance of Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, then marched to Westminster Abbey.

The chairman said he had to acclaim with enthusiasm the election of the Prince of Wales as the first patron of the Legion. The announcement was received with prolonged cheers and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

A letter from the Prince was then read expressing his regret at being unable to attend the conference in consequence of his visit to Cornwall and the West Country, and expressing a hope that the conference would prove a complete success and that he might be furnished with a report of the proceedings. (Cheers.)

A delegate inquired if the Prince of Wales had been asked whether he was willing to become patron or president of the new organisation.

The Chairman: The Prince was willing to accept either position (loud cheers)—but after careful consideration the Provisional Unity Committee decided to invite his Royal Highness to be a patron. (Cheers.) For the office of president two names were submitted, Field-Marshal Earl Haig and Captain Colin R. Gooke. A ballot was taken, with the result that Earl Haig was elected by 658 votes against forty-eight, amid loud cheering. Mr. T. F. Lister was elected chairman, Colonel Crossfield vice-president, and Major Cohen treasurer.

Major-General Sir F. Maurice, in moving the constitution of the Provisional Unity Committee of the four bodies now amalgamated as the first Executive Council of the Legion, expressed the conviction that they now had a thoroughly sound constitution.

The resolution was carried, the period of office of the council to be limited to Whitsunday, 1932. A further resolution called for the removal of all women's labour in Government departments, and another declared that every ex-Service man should have the right to work for maintenance. On the motion of Colonel Crossfield a resolution was carried in support of the principle of the League of Nations.

Major-General Sir F. Maurice stated that the total amount received by the Unity Relief Fund amounted to £175,932, of which £150,000 came from the National Relief Fund on condition that this latter amount was

MODERN NAVAL ACTION.

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

"I PLAYED THE GAME."

"Tell my people that I played the game and stuck it out." Those were almost the last words of Commander Rudolf Verner, of the Royal Navy, when his shattered arm had been amputated, and young and active and full of high promise as he had been he gladly yielded up his spirit in the cause of King and country. He came of fighting stock; from his father, as well as from his mother, he had inherited great traditions of sacrifice and service. In issuing a memorial volume, with coloured and other plates of technical value, of his son's career, notable for many reasons, Colonel Willoughby Verner has not merely satisfied a natural instinct, but has given the nation, for its inspiration, a book which it will do every man and woman, and, particularly, every British boy, whatever the class to which he belongs, good to read. Commander Verner was a typical Englishman, moulded by his contact with the great Service of Drake, Hawkins, and Frobenius, as well as of St. Vincent, Collingwood, and Nelson. In these pages the story is told in simple language of his early years, and then of what he counted his supreme good fortune—appointment as gunnery officer and first lieutenant of the battlecruiser "Inflexible," which shared with her sister ship, the "Princely," in the honour of the Battle of the Falkland Islands, the most decisive engagement since Trafalgar. These pages contain a first-hand account of the events, which led up to the destruction of Admiral von Spee's squadron and the avenging of the defeat of the gallant *Crack*. This is a tale which ought not to have continued to be buried in the archives of the Admiralty, and it speaks well for the good sense of "my lords" that they have raised no objection to its wider circulation. It was the first personal narrative of a modern naval action, to be put on paper; it preserves the impressions of a naval officer in the hour of triumph, as the later chapter, dealing with the intervention of the "Inflexible" in the grim tragedy of the Dardanelles, tells of defeat swallowed up in victory. If later generations want to know how an Englishman could die for his country in this twentieth century, they can turn to this book. "The Battle Cruisers at the Action of the Falkland Islands." When we come to the episode of the Dardanelles, we read how the "Inflexible" steamed up the Straits under a hail of fire from three quarters; the fore-bridge became a mass of flames; then a shell struck the foremast yard, only a few feet above the fore-cannon station; the post of danger—where Commander Verner and some others were on duty, and, besides, sent its fragments down, perforating the roof and sides of the control. Three of the men were killed instantly, and Commander Verner and Lieutenant Blaker, who was with him, as well as four of the five remaining lower deck ratings, were struck down. For some time the wounded had to remain in this blazing inferno, for rescue was impossible. Their sufferings need not be described; the commander, though he had received terrible injuries, remained conscious, collected, and filled with that pride which Nelson exhibited in his last hour, sending, among other messages by the ordinary mechanical means of communication, one to the captain that he was unable "to carry on." He died soon after removal to the hospital ship. This volume, with his valdictory words, "Tell my people that I played the game and stuck it out," is a worthy legacy to future generations. It was such men as these who died that we might live. The time of the publication of this memoir, with all it suggests, is opportune.

Referring to some of the specific items mentioned in the report, there is included under gums, dyes and resins such articles as Benjamin, Dragons Blood, sticklac, safflower, all of which are well-known to the very latest arrival here, but that which concerns us most in the category is Para rubber. In the first quarter of 1920 there were imported into the Colony 688,350 piculs, valued at \$80,671,476, whereas in the three months under review the quantity received here amounted to \$86,667 piculs with a value of only \$16,811,582. Corresponding figures of exports were 908,088 piculs, \$123,011,497 and 554,789 piculs, \$22,939,332, respectively. From the statement showing the quantity of Para rubber transhipped at Singapore and Penang from Malacca and the Malay Peninsula during the first quarter of this year it would appear that the total was 88,438 piculs, or 5,265 tons against 130,705 piculs, or 8,137 tons in the first three months of 1920; a decrease of 48,247 piculs, or 2,872 tons. From Malacca the exports were 17,512 piculs, from the F.M.S. 57,943 piculs and Johore and the non-Federated Malay States 13,003 piculs. Rice imports dropped from \$80,150,408 in the first quarter of 1920

SINGAPORE'S TRADE.

STARTLING FIGURES.

MILLIONS LOST IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Some startling figures are embodied in the official return of imports and exports of the Straits Settlements for the quarter ended March 31. Compared with the corresponding period of last year imports have decreased by \$180,591,072, equivalents to \$21,068,958, while exports have fallen away to the extent of \$215,463,180, or \$25,137,370. Imports into Singapore decreased by \$133,423,437, into Penang by \$40,311,574, and Malacca by \$85,061, and exports, Malacca, \$159,326,557, Penang \$44,053,686 and Malacca \$12,082,854.

Taking the various settlements, it is found that imports for the first quarter of this year were as follows: Singapore \$131,545,941; Penang (the complete imports into and exports from by rail are not obtainable for the return) \$29,355,064; Malacca \$3,848,686, as compared with \$284,869,378, \$69,667,638 and \$10,704,728, respectively for the same quarter of 1920. Export statistics show: Singapore \$81,160,184; Penang \$28,110,649 and Malacca \$4,968,678, the corresponding totals for the first quarter of last year being: Singapore \$81,164,318, and \$17,051,532, respectively. These figures amount roughly to a falling away in trade during the first three months of the current year, as compared with the opening quarter of 1920 by a half in value in imports and a third in exports.

Taking the various headings, it is seen that under live animals, foods and drinks, and narcotics the imports have decreased in value from \$137,679,683 to \$88,084,815 and the exports from \$76,120,885 to \$43,157,626. Raw materials show a falling off from \$150,307,036 to \$61,773,762 in imports and \$193,728,009 to \$41,840,502. Manufactured articles have likewise fallen away, the imports for the first quarter of last year being \$63,352,026 as against \$44,879,096, and the exports \$46,853,797 as compared with \$21,241,383 for January, February and March of the current year. In coin and bullion there is a remarkable drop. In the first three months of 1920, the total value imported amounted to \$126,881,426, of which no less than \$115,389,213 compared with \$1,469,580 for the same period, while the export for this year up to March 31 shows an importation of coin and bullion totalling only \$12,444,532. Exports, too, are of equal interest. The statistics show that in the first three months of 1920 the total value of coin and bullion sent away from the Colony was valued at \$54,659,785, while in the corresponding period of this year the figure was only \$6,580,041.

RUBBER STATISTICS.

Referring to some of the specific items mentioned in the report, there is included under gums, dyes and resins such articles as Benjamin, Dragons Blood, sticklac, safflower, all of which are well-known to the very latest arrival here, but that which concerns us most in the category is Para rubber. In the first quarter of 1920 there were imported into the Colony 688,350 piculs, valued at \$80,671,476, whereas in the three months under review the quantity received here amounted to \$86,667 piculs with a value of only \$16,811,582. Corresponding figures of exports were 908,088 piculs, \$123,011,497 and 554,789 piculs, \$22,939,332, respectively. From the statement showing the quantity of Para rubber transhipped at Singapore and Penang from Malacca and the Malay Peninsula during the first quarter of this year it would appear that the total was 88,438 piculs, or 5,265 tons against 130,705 piculs, or 8,137 tons in the first three months of 1920; a decrease of 48,247 piculs, or 2,872 tons. From Malacca the exports were 17,512 piculs, from the F.M.S. 57,943 piculs and Johore and the non-Federated Malay States 13,003 piculs. Rice imports dropped from \$80,150,408 in the first quarter of 1920

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BUTTER.

"Daisy" . . . \$1.45 per lb.

"Dairymaid" . . . 1.35 " "

"Pastry" . . . 1.15 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. HONGKONG.

Have Just Received a New Shipment of

PYREX

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

TRANSPARENT OVEN WARE

Saves Fuel, Food and Labor

PYREX saves about one-half the fuel usually required, because it absorbs nearly all the oven heat and bakes food quickly.

PYREX saves food in many ways. Meats, vegetables, etc., when cooked in PYREX, retain their natural color and flavor to such a degree that economy may be practiced in buying the less expensive kinds and yet have delicious food. Most foods usually cooked on top of the stove can be better prepared in the oven.

PYREX saves labor—it is always free from grease and odors, for nothing can penetrate the hard smooth surface. You can wash it as easily as your china and silver.

Every practical shape and size for baking is made in PYREX. It is ready for immediate use and never discolors, rusts, cracks, dents or chips.

BAKING DISHES OVAL

No. 400 Oval Shallow Ex. 9 in. \$1.50
No. 401 " " " " 1.75
No. 402 " " " " 1.95
No. 403 " " " " 2.25

BAKING DISHES ROUND

No. 120 Round Deep 8 1/2 in. \$5.00
No. 121 " " " " 4.50
No. 122 " " " " 3.25
No. 123 " " " " 2.75
No. 124 " " " " 2.00

ROUND EGG POACHERS

No. 452 6 in. 80 cts. 452 60 cts.
No. 453 8 in. 1.00 453 90 cts.
No. 454 12 in. 1.50

BAKING DISHES STANDARD

No. 464 Round 1 qt. \$2.75
No. 465 " " 1 1/2 " 3.25
No. 466 " " 2 " 4.50

GENERAL UTILITY DISHES

No. 321 OBLONG \$3.25 Each
CUSTARD CUPS 90 cts.
No. 422 Round 6 in. 90 cts.
No. 423 Oval 4 in. 90 cts.
No. 427 " 5 in. \$1.25

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

TOE HYSTERIA

DOCTOR'S STORY ON ROUGH AND TUMBLE CURE.

More than two years ago a piece of metal fell on a boy's foot and fractured a bone of the great toe, which was amputated. The lad still felt great pain in the stump, and the other toes all stopped growing for two years.

At the end of that time Dr. H. H. Carrill, physician to Westminster Hospital, diagnosed the case as one of hysteria and tried to reason the boy out of it. The patient would not tolerate the slightest touch, but one day, says Dr. Carrill in a recent lecture, quoted in the *Lancet*:

"I took off my coat, grasped the stump, and held on. Over and over we went, 'round and round the room, the cause of the boy's trouble the hospital; but in 15 minutes he had stopped his struggles and I had won. He at once put on his trousers, and in a week was back at work in the dockyard. Six months later he was still full of gratitude."

BRINGING UP FATHER.

